

Proof of Theorem 39

The theorem to be proved is

$$C(x, S0, 0) = 0 \quad \vee \quad C(x, S0, 0) = S0$$

Suppose the theorem does not hold. Then, with the variables held fixed,

$$(H) \quad [[\neg (C((x, S0, 0))) = (0)] \quad \& \quad [\neg (C((x, S0, 0))) = (S0)]]$$

Special cases of the hypothesis and previous results:

- 0: $\neg C((x, S0, 0)) = 0$ from H: x
- 1: $\neg C((x, S0, 0)) = S0$ from H: x
- 2: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$ from [22](#); x
- 3: $C((0, S0, 0)) = S0$ from [33](#); $S0;0;Px$
- 4: $C((S(Px), S0, 0)) = 0$ from [33](#); $S0;0;Px$

Equality substitutions:

- 5: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), S0, 0)) = 0 \vee C((x, S0, 0)) = 0$
- 6: $\neg x = 0 \vee C(((x), S0, 0)) = S0 \vee \neg C(((0), S0, 0)) = S0$

Inferences:

- 7: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), S0, 0)) = 0$ by
 - 0: $\neg C((x, S0, 0)) = 0$
 - 5: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), S0, 0)) = 0 \vee C((x, S0, 0)) = 0$
- 8: $\neg 0 = x \vee \neg C((0, S0, 0)) = S0$ by
 - 1: $\neg C((x, S0, 0)) = S0$
 - 6: $\neg 0 = x \vee C((x, S0, 0)) = S0 \vee \neg C((0, S0, 0)) = S0$
- 9: $\neg 0 = x$ by
 - 3: $C((0, S0, 0)) = S0$
 - 8: $\neg 0 = x \vee \neg C((0, S0, 0)) = S0$
- 10: $\neg S(Px) = x$ by
 - 4: $C((S(Px), S0, 0)) = 0$
 - 7: $\neg S(Px) = x \vee \neg C((S(Px), S0, 0)) = 0$

11: $S(Px) = x$ by
9: $\neg 0 = x$
2: $0 = x \vee S(Px) = x$

12: *QEA* by
10: $\neg S(Px) = x$
11: $S(Px) = x$